

# 1980 Census of Population and Housing Master Area Reference File (MARF) 2. Technical Documentation

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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF) 2

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

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TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1983

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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\* \* \* \* \*

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For additional information concerning the subject matter of the file, contact Geography Division, (301) 763-5720, or Data User Services Division, (301) 763-2074, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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#### USER NOTES

This section will contain information relevant to the Master Area Reference File (MARF) 2 which becomes available after the file is released.

User Notes will be sent to all users who (1) purchased their files (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau and (2) returned the original copy of the coupon located inside the front cover of this documentation.



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Bureau of the Census  
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Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Master Area Reference File (MARF) 2

User Note No. 1

The attached pages reflect changes made to the technical documentation to maintain consistency with the computer tape file.

Figure 2, item B (Tract/BG/ED) on revised page 13 shows the correct sequencing of block groups (BG's) and enumeration districts (ED's). On the MARF 2 file, BG summaries follow those for ED's when a minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) contains census tracts and is partially black-numbered.

Reference to an urban/rural flag for summary levels 15 and 16 were deleted on page 21 of the data dictionary and page 75 of Appendix A.

Please replace corresponding pages in the technical documentation with the revised sheets.

Pages have been inserted into documentation.

July 1987

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## ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:  
Master Area Reference File (MARF) 2 [machine-  
readable data file] / prepared by the U.S.  
Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau  
[producer and distributor], 1983.

### TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

### UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in the United States.

### SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

MARF 2 contains numeric codes and names for census geographic areas plus 100-percent and sample data for selected population and housing items. The file provides 100-percent counts for the total population, five race groups (White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and Other races), persons of Spanish origin, families, persons in group quarters, one-person households, and total, occupied, and owner-occupied housing units.

In addition, total population and housing unit estimates and per capita income based on 1980 census sample returns are included. Latitude and longitude coordinates are given for the approximate population centroid of each geographic area down to the level of block group (BG) and enumeration district (ED). Land area in square miles is provided for geographic areas down to the level of places and minor civil divisions (MCD's) (in 11 selected States) with a population of 2,500 or more.

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

This abstract provides general information about the geographic coverage of MARF 2. Detailed information concerning the geographic hierarchy and areas which are split by higher levels of geography is provided in the technical documentation section entitled "File Structure and Geographic Coverage."

MARF 2 provides summaries and codes for the State or State equivalent, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's, and remainders of MCD's/CCD's, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and block groups (BG's) or, for areas that are not block-numbered, enumeration districts (ED's).

### TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

#### FILE SIZE:

390-character logical record length. The number of logical records for individual State files will be on the printout accompanying each tape.

#### FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. For a complete explanation, see the "File Structure and Geographic Coverage" section in the technical documentation.

#### REFERENCE MATERIALS:

"Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Master Area Reference File (MARF) 2 Technical Documentation." The documentation contains this abstract as well as additional information about the file, a glossary, and a data dictionary. One copy accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, it is available for \$5 from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). This map series provides coverage of densely settled areas of selected counties and county equivalents. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas not in an SMSA. For a more detailed discussion of the MMS/VMS, see the section in the technical documentation entitled "1980 Census Maps."

County Maps. The maps cover all counties and county equivalents except where the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets cover an entire county. Most county maps are based on maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments on which the Bureau has superimposed boundaries and identifiers for most areas for which data are tabulated. Insets to county maps are provided for some counties that contain American Indian reservations. For a more detailed discussion on county maps, see the section in the technical documentation entitled "1980 Census Maps."

Place Maps. Place maps are used for places not shown on MMS/VMS, and show map features within the corporate limits of a municipality or within boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP). If census boundaries and identifiers for an area adjacent to a place are shown, the map is referred to as a place-and-vicinity map. For a more detailed discussion on place maps, see the section in the technical documentation entitled "1980 Census Maps."

For information about the availability of the above maps, write or call Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

PHC80-R1 1980 Census of Population and Housing Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text and Part B, Glossary (published as part of Supplement 1 to the Users' Guide) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Part A:

S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is \$5.50. Supplement 1 (including Part B): S/N 003-024-05004-8. Price is \$6.00.

PHC80-R3 Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. The index features the respondent's industry (employer's kind of business) and occupation (employee's kind of work) as in the 1980 Census of Population, Current Population Survey, and other demographic surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order. It is a comprehensive list of specific industries and occupations developed over time and continuously updated through review of census and survey questionnaires. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-04939-2. Price is \$11.00.

PHC80-R4 Classified Index of Industries and Occupations. The index presents, for each category in the industrial and occupational classification system, the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-05002-1. Price is \$8.50.

PHC80-R5 Geographic Identification Code Scheme. This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division (MCD), place, region, division, standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA), standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-05118-4. Price is \$7.50.

Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). New Census Bureau products are listed each month in the MPA. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

#### RELATED PRINTED REPORTS AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some of the products that are currently available or will be released. For a complete listing, see the 1980 Census Users' Guide. The products may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 unless otherwise indicated. Specific ordering information for individual reports (price and GPO stock number) may be obtained by contacting Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

PC80-1-A Number of Inhabitants. These reports are largely derived from STF 1 and contain final 1980 population counts and historic counts from previous censuses for States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's),

standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), urban and rural residence, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census designated places, and towns and townships in selected States. Reports are issued separately for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

PC80-1-B General Population Characteristics. Data are derived from STF 2 and include statistics on household relationship, age, sex, marital status, race and Spanish origin for the following areas or their equivalents: States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, county subdivisions, places (and towns and townships in selected States) of 1,000 or more inhabitants, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. These reports are issued separately for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

PC80-1-C General Social and Economic Characteristics. In addition to selected subjects that are shown in the PC80-1-B reports, statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (including rural and rural farm residence), places (and towns and townships in selected States) of 2,500 or more inhabitants, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. These reports will be issued separately for the United States, each State, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

PC80-1-D Detailed Population Characteristics. Statistics on population characteristics are presented in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's. These reports will be issued separately for the United States, each State, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

HC80-1-A General Housing Characteristics. Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or

all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places (and towns and townships in selected States) of 1,000 or more inhabitants, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics for urban and rural areas. These reports are issued separately for the United States, each State, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

HC80-1-B Detailed Housing Characteristics. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also shown in this report. Additional subjects include units in structure, year householder moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air conditioning, water and sewage, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs. The statistics are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States (including urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm residence), counties, places (and towns and townships in selected States) of 2,500 or more inhabitants, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages. These reports are issued separately for the United States, each State, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

HC80-2 Metropolitan Housing Characteristics. This volume presents statistics in considerable detail and cross-classification for most of the 1980 census housing subjects. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population groups. Data are shown for States, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants. There is one report for each SMSA, and one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The U.S. Summary shows these statistics for the United States and census regions.

PHC80-1 Block Statistics. (Microfiche report). Data provided are derived from STF 1 and include final population and housing counts (totals) and statistics for selected characteristics based on responses to complete-count (100-percent) questions. Data are shown for individual blocks in the blocked portion of each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and for urbanized areas (UA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and areas that contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics outside of SMSA's. There is one title for each SMSA with block-numbered areas within the SMSA, one title for each State and Puerto Rico with block-numbered areas outside SMSA's, and a U.S. Summary that is an index to the set. Block reports on microfiche and maps on paper stock are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Microfiche paper prints of the reports are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Microfiche), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

PHC80-2 Census Tracts. Data for selected population and housing subjects derived from STF 2 and STF 4 are shown by census tract for standard

metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), central cities, component SMSA counties, selected non-SMSA counties, and places of 10,000 or more inhabitants within SMSA's and selected counties. Some tables are based on 100-percent or complete-count tabulations while others are based on sample tabulations. There is one report for each SMSA and one for the tracted balance of most States and for Puerto Rico. Tables showing tract comparability between 1970 and 1980 are included in this publication. Maps are provided separately from the tract reports and are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Until the publications are available (expected to become available beginning mid-1983 from GPO), photocopies of tables containing complete-count data may be purchased from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. This publication series is derived from STF 1 and STF 3 and shows selected population and housing statistics based on complete count and sample estimate data for States, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), counties, functioning minor civil divisions (20 specified States), and incorporated places. There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

PHC80-4 Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress. This report presents complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. One report is available for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

#### RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some of the 1980 census data files which have been or will be released.

#### Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape Files (STF's).

STF's 1 to 5 consist of multiple files, each file summarizing data for specific levels of geography. The following discussion does not necessarily specify geographic levels featured in each file, but provides only a general description of geographic areas covered in the whole STF. Further information can be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

STF 1 (Files A, B, C, D, E, F, and G) provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3, and PC80-1-A reports. Geographic areas for which data are summarized include the United States, regions, divisions, States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. STF 1 files A, B, C, have been released. Data from the STF 1A and STF 1C files are also available on microfiche. STF 1D contains data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. This file has been released. STF 1E for North Dakota provides data based on 1970 census geography. This file has been released.

STF 1F presents data for school districts. The files are being released by State on a flow basis. STF 1G presents data for neighborhoods in areas that chose to participate in the Neighborhood Statistics Program. Files are being released on a State-by-State basis.

STF 2 (Files A, B, and C) contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for race and/or Spanish origin groups present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States census regions, census divisions, States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-2, PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports. All STF 2 files have been released.

STF 3 (Files A, B, C, D, F and G) contains 1,126 cells of population and housing data estimated from the sample. This file set includes data shown in the sample tables of the PHC80-3 reports. Files A and C provide data for the same areas as files A and C of STF 1, excluding blocks. STF files 3A and 3C have been released. These files are also available on microfiche. File 3B, a special tabulation contracted for by a private organization, provides summaries for each 5-digit ZIP code area within States, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and counties. STF files 3D, 3F, and 3G provide data for the same geographic areas as the corresponding STF 1 files. Most State STF 3D files are available. STF 3F and STF 3G files are being released on a State-by-State basis.

STF 4 (Files A, B, and C) is the geographic counterpart of STF 2 and contains approximately 8,500 cells of population and housing data, of which approximately 3,500 are repeated for up to 39 race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown for STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-2, PHC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. STF 4A and B files are being released on a State-by-State basis.

STF 5 (Files A and C) contains over 100,000 cells of population and housing data estimated from the sample and provides highly detailed tabulations for States, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and counties and places of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Most subjects are cross-classified by five race and Spanish origin groups. This file set includes data shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports. STF 5 is scheduled to be available in late 1983.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Geographic Identification Code Schema. The file lists names and numeric codes for States, counties, county subdivisions (MCD's/CCD's), and places for which 1980 census data were tabulated. It includes much of the information from the PHC80-R5 Geographic Identification Code Schema report.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File. The file contains two tables. Table 1 provides detailed occupation (514 categories) by sex. Table 2 contains years of school completed by age and sex. The data in both tables are cross-classification

by sex and Hispanic origin or race for non-Hispanics. These data are provided for States, the District of Columbia, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), counties, and places with a population of 50,000 or more.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Samples. Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing records for a sample of housing units, with information on the characteristics of each unit and the persons in it. These files do not contain names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. There are three mutually exclusive samples (each released by State, groups of States, or for the U.S.): the A sample including 5 percent, and the B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. Three 1-in-1,000 samples were also prepared, one each extracted from the A, B, and C samples. Each sample features a different geographic scheme. The A sample focuses on States, the B on SMSA's, and the C sample gives urban/rural components for regions and divisions and identifies UA's. Separate sets of county groups are featured on the A and B samples. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations. All State files have been released.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: P.L. 94-171 Population Counts. The file, organized by State, provides counts for total population, and provisional counts for five racial categories and Spanish/Hispanic origin. Summaries are provided for the State, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), incorporated places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's, remainders of MCD's/CCD's, election precincts in certain States or portions of certain States, census tracts or block numbering areas, block groups and blocks or, for areas that are not block numbered, enumeration districts (ED's). The figures presented in P.L. 94-171 may differ from those shown in STF 1. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after P.L. 94-171 was prepared. Microfiche (and paper photo copy of microfiche) of the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file is also available.

Census Software Package (CENSPAC). CENSPAC is a generalized data retrieval system developed by the Census Bureau for use with Census Bureau statistical data files. CENSPAC provides file processing capabilities primarily for summary data files, but also provides some features which apply to microdata files. A manual describing the software accompanies each file order (\$140 from Customer Services (Tapes) or may be purchased separately from Customer Services for \$5.00.

#### FILE AVAILABILITY:

MARF 2 is available on a State-by-State basis. Individual States may be purchased separately from Data User Services Division using the Customer Services order form for tapes. A consolidated U.S. file will also be prepared. The tapes are available at 1600 bpi or 6250 bpi, 9-track, at a cost of \$140 per reel. If data for more than one State are ordered and can be accommodated on a single reel, the cost is \$165 per reel. For information on the number of reels and release date for each State, subscribe to the Monthly Product Announcement (MPA).





## MARF 2 DESCRIPTION

The Master Area Reference File (MARF) is the 1980 census counterpart of the Master Enumeration District List (MEDList) prepared for the 1970 census. It links State or State equivalent, county or county equivalent, minor civil division (MCD)/census county division (CCD), and place names with their respective geographic codes. It is also an abbreviated summary file containing selected population and housing unit counts.

The second version of MARF (MARF 2) has the same geographic coverage as the first MARF and includes the following additional information: FIPS place codes, latitude and longitude coordinates for geographic areas down to the BG/ED level, land area in square miles for geographic areas down to the level of places or minor civil divisions (11 selected States) with a population of 2,500 or more, total population and housing count estimates based on sample returns, and per capita income for all geographic areas included in the file.

Like the first version of MARF, MARF 2 will be available on a State-by-State basis.

### File Structure and Geographic Coverage

For each geographic area presented on MARF, there is a 390-character census logical record. Each record begins with 252 characters of geographic information and suppression indicators. For a concise description of the geographic coverage of MARF 2 see Appendix A.

Figure 1 presents an overview of the sequencing of records in MARF. Although variations such as places split by minor civil divisions (MCU's), MCD's which have both block numbering areas (BNA's) and unblocked areas, and census tracts with both block groups (BG's) and enumeration districts (ED's) are not shown, these variations are explained in the following discussion of each summary level record type appearing in MARF.

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

The county record (Summary Level 11) contains a summary for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, within the State in FIPS code sequence.

The minor civil division (MCD) / census county division (CCD) record (Summary Level 12) contains a summary for each MCD/CCD within the county in census code sequence.

The place or remainder-of-MCD/CCD record (Summary Level 13) provides a summary for each place within the MCD/CCD in census place code sequence. These may be places or, when places cross MCD/CCD boundaries, portions of places. A remainder-of-MCD/CCD record will be generated only if there is a place in the MCD/CCD. This record will cover all areas outside of places and will have a pseudo place code of 9999.

FIGURE 1

<u>Geography</u>	<u>Summary Level</u>
State 1.....	04
County 1.....	11
MCD/CCD 1.....	12
Place 1.....	13
Tract 1.....	14
Block Group 1.....	15
Block Group 2.....	15
.....	
Block Group N.....	14
Tract 2.....	14
Block Group 1.....	15
.....	
Block Group N.....	14
Tract J.....	14
.....	
Tract N.....	13
Place 2.....	13
Tract 1.....	14
ED 1.....	16
.....	
ED N.....	14
Tract 2.....	14
.....	
Tract N.....	13
Place 1.....	13
.....	
Place N.....	12
MCD/CCD 2.....	13
Place 1.....	13
Tract 1.....	14
BG 1.....	15
BG 2.....	15
.....	
BG N.....	14
Tract 1.....	14
.....	
Tract N.....	13
Place 2.....	13
.....	
Place N.....	10
Remainder of MCD/CCD 2.....	12
MCD/CCD 3.....	12
.....	
MCD/CCD N.....	11
County 2.....	11
MCD/CCD 1.....	12
Place 1.....	13
Tract 1.....	14
BG 1.....	15
.....	
BG N.....	14
Tract 2.....	14
.....	
Tract N.....	13
Place 2.....	13
.....	
Place N.....	10
Remainder of MCD/CCD 1.....	12
MCD/CCD 2.....	12
.....	
MCD/CCD N.....	11
County 3.....	11
.....	
County N.....	

The remaining summary levels on MARF--tract/block numbering area (BNA) (Summary Level 14) and block group (BG) (Summary Level 15) or enumeration district (ED) (Summary Level 16)--appear in one of six sequences depending on the geographic breakdown of a given area. Figure 2 illustrates the six possible sequences.

Figure 2

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. Tract<br>Block Group (BG)                                  | D. Block Numbering Area (BNA)<br>Block Group (BG) |
| B. Tract<br><br>Block Group (BG)<br>Enumeration District (ED) | E. Pseudo BNA<br>Enumeration District (ED)        |
| C. Tract<br>Enumeration District (ED)                         | F. Enumeration District (ED)                      |

- A. Tract/BG. When an area is tracted and block numbered, a summary is shown for each tract or tract portion within the MCD/CCD/place or remainder of MCD/CCD. Each tract summary is followed by a summary for each BG within the tract or tract portion. Tract summaries are in tract code sequence, and BG summaries are sequenced by the BG number.
- B. Tract/BG/ED. When an MCD/CCD is an area with census tracts and is partially block-numbered, there will be both BG and ED summaries for the census tract or census tract portion within the MCD/CCD/place or remainder of MCD/CCD. The BG summaries will follow those for the EDs (which is the reverse of the sequence of the summary tape files). The ED summaries are sequenced by ED number and suffix, and the BG summaries are sequenced by BG number.
- C. Tract/ED. When an area is tracted but not block numbered, a summary is shown for each tract or tract portion within the MCD/CCD/place or remainder. Each tract summary is followed by a summary for each ED within the tract or BNA portion.
- D. BNA/BG. When an area is not tracted but is block numbered, there is a summary for each BNA portion within the MCD/CCD/place or remainder, followed by a summary for each BG within the BNA or BNA portion.
- E. Pseudo BNA/ED. When the remainder of an untracted MCD/CCD is partially blocked, the blocked portion is shown as in D above and the unblocked portion is shown by a pseudo BNA code (999999) followed by the summary for each ED in the area.
- F. ED. When an area is neither tracted nor blocked, a summary is shown for each ED within the place, place segment, or MCD/CCD. ED records for the portion of MCD's/CCD's not covered by places will follow the remainder of MCD/CCD summary record, if applicable.

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## SUPPRESSION

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions to make sure that its public data, in print or on tape, do not disclose information about particular individuals or housing units; therefore the Bureau suppresses tabulations of characteristics for very small groups of people or housing units. On summary tapes, zeroes are entered in suppressed cells. However, a zero in a cell does not automatically mean suppression. Only by checking the suppression flag field can it be determined if the zero in a specific item is suppressed data or an actual count of zero.

The following discussion outlines the rules for suppression of complete-count and sample data as it applies to the subject items on HARP2.

### No Suppression

The following counts are never suppressed:

- Total population
- Total housing units
- Occupied housing units
- Count of persons and households in  
each race and Spanish origin group

### Primary Suppression

Suppression of Population Characteristics. Characteristics of persons other than race or Spanish origin are shown only if the number of persons in a geographic area meets minimum requirements. For tabulations based on complete-count data (e.g., number of persons in group quarters), there must be 15 or more persons in the geographic area. For tabulations based on sample estimates (e.g., per capita income), there must be 30 or more persons in the geographic area.

Suppression of Family, Household, or Occupied Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown if there are five or more occupied housing units within the geographic area tabulated.

Suppression of Owner or Renter Characteristics. Distributions of data for owners or renters are shown when the number of owners is five or more and the number of renters is also five or more.

### Programming with Suppression

Suppressed data cells contain zeroes. To distinguish between zeroes as suppression and zeroes as valid data, occurrences of suppression are identified by a series of flag fields in the geographic identification portion of each logical record. Programmers developing software should include procedures to check these fields for the presence of suppression and, if necessary, to flag the output of any cumulation which includes one or more suppressed fields.

In reviewing the data dictionary, the programmer can determine which suppression flags indicate suppression for particular items by checking either the item description or the flag description.

## HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

This computer-generated report documents the data contents and the record layout of the file. Below is a brief description of the information provided for each data item.

The first line of each data item description gives the name, size/scale, begin position, and the variable label. Following these items, on subsequent lines, are any applicable notes and value codes. Each of these items is defined below.

1. Name. This is an arbitrarily assigned 8 character identifier. It may be a mnemonic such as "STATE" or "EDNUMBER", or sequential identifiers such as "SUPPL01", "SUPPL02", etc.
2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters. The scale of a data item is given in integer powers of 10. Implied decimals or multipliers (in integer powers of ten only) are indicated by a "-" or a "+" followed by a number. For example, 123.45 would appear on the data tape as 12345, and the size/scale value would be 5/-2. A number recorded in thousands (12,345,000 for example) would appear on the data tape as 12345 and the size/scale value would be 5/+3. Scale factors which are not an integer power of ten are identified in the notes following the label, and in the footnotes.
3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.
4. Data Type. The type "A" indicates that the data item is represented by an alphabetic or numeric code; "N" indicates that an actual figure is provided.
5. Description. Following the Data Type is a description of the data item. This heading is not labeled on the data dictionary. This section also provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.

Note: Since the standard geographic identification format for 1980 census summary tapes is used on the MARF 2 file, all geographic identifiers are included in the MARF 2 data dictionary. However, the description indicates if the identifier is not applicable to MARF 2.

## FILE CHARACTERISTICS SECTION

FILE NAME	RECORD SIZE	BLOCK SIZE	STORAGE DEVICE	RECORD SEGMENTS
MARF2	390	0	TAPE	

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
FILEID	5	2	A
		MARF2	IDENTIFIER FOR SUMMARY FILE MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE 2
RECTYP	4	6	A
			IDENTIFIES MULTIPLE LOGICAL RECORD FORMATS ON STF FILES. IT IS BLANK IF ONLY ONE FORMAT IS PRESENT. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 2; FIELD IS BLANK.
SUNRYLVL	2	10	A
			IDENTIFIES GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF CURRENT RECORD
		01	UNITED STATES
		02	REGION
		03	DIVISION
		04	STATE OR STATE EQUIVALENT
		05	SCSA
		06	SCSA/STATE
		07	SMSA
		08	SMSA/STATE
		09	URBANIZED AREA
		10	URBANIZED AREA/STATE
		11	STATE/COUNTY OR COUNTY EQUIVALENT
		12	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)
		13	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/PLACE
		14	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)
		15	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/BS
		16	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/ED
		17	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY
		18	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)
		19	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/PLACE
		20	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)
		21	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/BLOCK
		22	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/ED
		23	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE
		24	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)
		25	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)/BLOCK
		26	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT/ (BNA)/ED
		27	STATE/PLACE
		28	STATE/MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER
		29	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANVI)
		30	INDIAN RESERVATION/STATE
		31	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANVI)/STATE/COUNTY
		32	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/TRACT (BNA)
		33	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (96th CONGRESS)
		34	COUNTY/CCD (STF 1E, NORTH DAKOTA ONLY)
		35	5-DIGIT ZIP CODE WITHIN STATE
		36	5-DIGIT ZIP CODE STATE/SMSA/COUNTY
		37	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/COUNTY
		38	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/PLACE
		39	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/MCD
		40	SCHOOL DISTRICT
		41	SCHOOL DISTRICT/COUNTY
		42	NEIGHBORHOOD PUBLICATION AREA
		43	NEIGHBORHOOD



## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
URBARURL	2	12	A
			URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT
			NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 2;
			FIELD IS BLANK.
		00	NOT URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT
		01	URBAN
		02	INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
		03	CENTRAL CITIES
		04	URBAN FRINGE
		05	OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
		06	PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE
		07	PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000
		08	RURAL
		09	PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500
		10	OTHER RURAL
		11	FARM
SMSACOM	2	14	A
			INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S
			COMPONENT
			NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 2;
			FIELD IS BLANK.
		00	NOT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA
			COMPONENT
		01	INSIDE SMSA'S
		02	URBAN
		03	CENTRAL CITIES
		04	NOT IN CENTRAL CITIES
		05	RURAL
		06	OUTSIDE SMSA'S
		07	URBAN
		08	RURAL
RACESPAN	2	16	A
			IDENTIFIES RACE/SPANISH
			ORIGIN GROUP
			NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 2;
			FIELD IS BLANK.
ANCESTRY	3	18	A
			IDENTIFIES SPECIFIC ANCESTRY
			GROUP
			NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 2;
			FIELD IS BLANK.
BLOCKPT	1	21	A
			BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR
			A BLANK INDICATES NOT
			APPLICABLE OR THE TOTAL
			SUMMARY FOR A GEOGRAPHIC AREA
			WHICH IS PARTIALLY BLOCKED.
			NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE
			TO MARF 2; FIELD IS BLANK.
		1	THIS SUMMARY IS FOR THE BLOCKED
			PORTION OF A GEOGRAPHIC AREA
			WHICH IS PARTIALLY BLOCKED OR
			A TOTAL SUMMARY FOR A GEOGRAPHIC AREA
			WHICH IS COMPLETELY BLOCKED.
FSTATUS	1	22	A
			FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE

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## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		A	ACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING, EXCEPT SEMI-INDEPENDENT PLACES, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AND ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES.
		B	ACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT NOT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING.
		C	SEMI-INDEPENDENT PLACE
		I	INACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT
		N	NONFUNCTIONING GOVERNMENTAL UNIT
		S	STATISTICAL ENTITY
		F	FALSE ENTITY
		R	INDIAN RESERVATION OR ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
		Q	INDIAN RESERVATION OR ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE NOT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
FLAG1	1	23	A SUBSTITUTION FLAG FIELD IS BLANK IF LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED.
		1	20 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED.
PARTCOU	1	24	A COUNTY PART INDICATOR CODE IS APPLICABLE TO NEW ENGLAND SUMMARIES (SUMMARY LEVEL 11) ONLY. THE FIELD WILL BE BLANK IF THE COUNTY IS COMPLETELY INSIDE OR OUTSIDE ANY SMSA.
		1	NEW ENGLAND COUNTY IS PARTIALLY INSIDE ONE OR MORE SMSA'S.
FILLER1	6	25	A FILLER
REGION	1	31	A REGION CODE 0 PUERTO RICO 1 NORTHEAST 2 NORTH CENTRAL 3 SOUTH 4 WEST
DIVISION	1	32	A DIVISION CODE THE FIRST DIGIT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE. 0 PUERTO RICO 1 NEW ENGLAND 2 MIDDLE ATLANTIC 3 EAST NORTH CENTRAL 4 WEST NORTH CENTRAL 5 SOUTH ATLANTIC 6 EAST SOUTH CENTRAL 7 WEST SOUTH CENTRAL 8 MOUNTAIN 9 PACIFIC

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
STATEGEO	2	32	A
			GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE
		63	ALABAMA
		94	ALASKA
		86	ARIZONA
		71	ARKANSAS
		93	CALIFORNIA
		84	COLORADO
		16	CONNECTICUT
		51	DELAWARE
		53	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
		59	FLORIDA
		58	GEORGIA
		95	HAWAII
		82	IDAHO
		33	ILLINOIS
		32	INDIANA
		42	IOWA
		47	KANSAS
		61	KENTUCKY
		72	LOUISIANA
		11	MAINE
		52	MARYLAND
		14	MASSACHUSETTS
		34	MICHIGAN
		41	MINNESOTA
		64	MISSISSIPPI
		43	MISSOURI
		81	MONTANA
		46	NEBRASKA
		88	NEVADA
		12	NEW HAMPSHIRE
		22	NEW JERSEY
		85	NEW MEXICO
		21	NEW YORK
		56	NORTH CAROLINA
		44	NORTH DAKOTA
		31	OHIO
		73	OKLAHOMA
		92	OREGON
		23	PENNSYLVANIA
		15	RHODE ISLAND
		57	SOUTH CAROLINA
		45	SOUTH DAKOTA
		62	TENNESSEE
		74	TEXAS
		87	UTAH
		13	VERMONT
		54	VIRGINIA
		91	WASHINGTON
		55	WEST VIRGINIA
		35	WISCONSIN
		83	WYOMING
		06	PUERTO RICO

STATE	2	34	A
			FIPS STATE CODE
		01	ALABAMA
		02	ALASKA
		04	ARIZONA
		05	ARKANSAS
		06	CALIFORNIA
		08	COLORADO
		09	CONNECTICUT
		10	DELAWARE
		11	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
		12	FLORIDA
		13	GEORGIA

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		15	HAWAII
		16	IDAHO
		17	ILLINOIS
		18	INDIANA
		19	IOWA
		20	KANSAS
		21	KENTUCKY
		22	LOUISIANA
		23	MAINE
		24	MARYLAND
		25	MASSACHUSETTS
		26	MICHIGAN
		27	MINNESOTA
		28	MISSISSIPPI
		29	MISSOURI
		30	MONTANA
		31	NEBRASKA
		32	NEVADA
		33	NEW HAMPSHIRE
		34	NEW JERSEY
		35	NEW MEXICO
		36	NEW YORK
		37	NORTH CAROLINA
		38	NORTH DAKOTA
		39	OHIO
		40	OKLAHOMA
		41	OREGON
		42	PENNSYLVANIA
		44	RHODE ISLAND
		45	SOUTH CAROLINA
		46	SOUTH DAKOTA
		47	TENNESSEE
		48	TEXAS
		49	UTAH
		50	VERMONT
		51	VIRGINIA
		53	WASHINGTON
		54	WEST VIRGINIA
		55	WISCONSIN
		56	WYOMING
		72	PUERTO RICO
SMSA	4	36	A FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) CODE
COUNTY	3	40	A FIPS COUNTY CODE
MCD	3	43	A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD) CODE
PLACE	4	46	A CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC PLACE CODE 9999 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES UNTRACTED BALANCE OF HIGHER LEVEL ENTITY OUTSIDE OF PLACE, E.G., REMAINDER OF MCD OR OF COUNTY.
TRACT	6	50	A CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (TBNA)

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			TRACT IS A FOUR-DIGIT BASIC CODE WITH IMPLIED DECIMAL AND TWO-DIGIT SUFFIX. 999999 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES UNTRACTED REMAINDER OF A HIGHER LEVEL ENTITY, E.G., REMAINDER OF MCD.
TRACT4	4	50	A CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) FOUR-DIGIT BASIC CODE. BNA SUMMARIES ARE NUMBERED BETWEEN 9901. AND 9999.
TRACT2	2	54	A CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) TWO-DIGIT SUFFIX CODE. BLANK IF NOT USED.
BLKGRP	1	56	A BLOCK GROUP (BG) FIRST DIGIT OF BLOCK NUMBER
BLOCK	3	56	A BLOCK NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 2; EXCEPT AS NOTED DIRECTLY ABOVE.
PARTPLAC	1	59	A PLACE/PART INDICATOR INDICATOR APPEARS ON RECORDS WHICH CONTAIN DATA FOR A PART OF A PLACE. NEITHER PLACE NOR PLACE SEGMENT RECORD. 0 1 2 SPLIT NOT SPLIT
PARTTRCT	1	60	A TRACT/PART INDICATOR INDICATOR APPEARS ON RECORDS WHICH CONTAIN DATA FOR PART OF A TRACT OR BNA. NOT A TRACT OR TRACT SEGMENT RECORD 0 1 2 SPLIT NOT SPLIT
PARTBLK	1	61	A BLOCK/PART INDICATOR INDICATOR APPEARS ON RECORDS WHICH CONTAIN DATA FOR A PART OF A BLOCK. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 2; FIELD IS BLANK.
EDIND	1	62	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR PREFIX FIELD IS BLANK IF ED IS NONE OF THOSE LISTED BELOW. A AND N ARE APPLICABLE

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			TO SUMMARY LEVEL 15; M, P, S, AND V ARE APPLICABLE TO SUMMARY LEVEL 16. A HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS); DISREGARD ALL OTHER AREAS. H MILITARY RESERVATION H AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION P NATIONAL OR STATE PARK OR FOREST LANDS S OTHER SPECIAL PLACE V CREWS OF VESSELS
EDNUMBER	4	63	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED)
EDSUFFIX	1	67	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT SUFFIX IF APPLICABLE, CONTAINS AN ALPHABETIC CHARACTER A-Z. OTHERWISE, SUFFIX WILL BE BLANK.
SCSA	2	68	A FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) CODE
URBAREA	4	70	A URBANIZED AREA (UA) CODE
CONDIST	2	74	A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD) CODE FOR DISTRICTS OF THE 96TH U.S. CONGRESS OUTLYING AREAS WHICH HAVE NO REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. 00 STATES HAVING ONE REPRESENTATIVE 01 ("AT LARGE" STATES). 98 AREAS WITH A NON-VOTING DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 99 AREAS SPLIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.
INDANV	3	76	A INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV) CODE
MCDSEQNO	4	79	A MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER (AVAILABLE IN 11 STATES) NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 21 FIELD IS BLANK.
FILLER2	5	83	A FILLER
WARD	2	88	A WARD AVAILABLE FOR APPROXIMATELY 190 PARTICIPATING LOCAL AREAS.

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SEA	2	90	A STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA) FOR NONMETROPOLITAN SEA'S, A NUMERIC CODE UNIQUE WITHIN STATE IS ASSIGNED; FOR METROPOLITAN SEA'S, AN ALPHABETIC CODE UNIQUE WITHIN STATE IS ASSIGNED.
ESR	3	92	A ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR) A GROUPING OF STATE ECONOMIC AREAS
DOFFICE	4	95	A DISTRICT OFFICE CODE IS "9999" IF DATA FOR THIS SUMMARY WERE COLLECTED FROM MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT OFFICE.
SERID	4	99	A SEQUENCE IDENTIFIER FIRST TWO DIGITS (99-100) IDENTIFY THE SEQUENCE OF THIS RECORD SEGMENT AS A PART OF THE CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. SECOND TWO DIGITS (101-102) IDENTIFY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORD SEGMENTS FOR EACH CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF 2; FIELD IS BLANK.
SHSA SIZE	1	103	A STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SHSA) SIZE CODE ZERO OR BLANK IF NOT IN AN SHSA 1 UNDER 100,000 2 100,000-249,999 3 250,000-499,999 4 500,000-999,999 5 1,000,000-2,999,999 6 3,000,000-14,999,999 7 15,000,000 OR MORE 9 SPLIT BY SHSA BOUNDARY
UATYPE	1	104	A URBANIZED AREA (UA) TYPE BLANK IF NOT IN A UA 0 AREA IN UA WHERE LARGEST CENTRAL CITY HAS LESS THAN 50,000 POPULATION. 1 AREA IN A UA WITH AT LEAST ONE CENTRAL CITY THAT HAS A POPULA- TION OF 50,000 OR MORE. 9 AREA IS SPLIT BY UA TYPE.
UA SIZE	1	105	A URBANIZED AREA (UA) SIZE ZERO OR BLANK IF NOT IN A UA 1 UNDER 100,000 2 100,000 - 249,999 3 250,000 - 499,999 4 500,000 - 999,999

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		5	1,000,000 - 2,999,999
		6	3,000,000 - 14,999,999
		7	15,000,000 OR MORE
		9	SPLIT BY SMSA BOUNDARY
PLACDESC	1	106	A
		1	PLACE DESCRIPTION
		1	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY
		1	OF SMSA NOT UA
		2	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY
		2	OF UA NOT SMSA
		3	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY
		3	OF SMSA AND UA
		4	OTHER INCORPORATED PLACE
		9	NOT PLACE; PART OF MCD/CCD
		A	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE, CENTRAL
		A	CITY OF UA NOT SMSA
		B	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE, CENTRAL CITY OF
		B	SMSA AND UA
		C	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE IN UA WITH
		C	CENTRAL CITY OF 50,000 OR MORE
		E	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE COEXTENSIVE
		E	WITH MCD OR COUNTY
		F	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE OF 1,000
		F	OR MORE, NOT IN A UA OR CDP IN UA
		F	WITH CENTRAL CITY OF 50,000 OR LESS
		F	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE IN UA
		F	WITH CENTRAL CITY OF 50,000 OR LESS
		G	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE IN HAWAII AND
		G	OUTLYING AREAS
		H	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE IN ALASKA
		I	ZONA URBANA IN PUERTO RICO
PLACESIZE	2	107	A
			PLACE SIZE
		00	NOT IN A PLACE
		01	UNDER 200
		02	200-499
		03	500-999
		04	1,000-1,499
		05	1,500-1,999
		06	2,000-2,499
		07	2,500-4,999
		08	5,000-9,999
		09	10,000-19,999
		10	20,000-24,999
		11	25,000-49,999
		12	50,000-99,999
		13	100,000-249,999
		14	250,000-499,999
		15	500,000-999,999
		16	1,000,000 OR MORE
XCITY	1	109	A
			EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR
			A BLANK INDICATES NOT APPLICABLE OR
			SUMMARY IS NOT A PLACE OR PART OF A
			PLACE WHICH IS PARTIALLY URBAN AND
			PARTIALLY RURAL.
		X	SUMMARY IS FOR A PLACE OR PART OF
		X	A PLACE WHICH IS PARTIALLY URBAN
		X	AND PARTIALLY RURAL.
CBD	1	110	A
			CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT



## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			FIELD IS BLANK IF AREA IS NOT IN A CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
		C	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
NCDCDSZ	2	111	A
			MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/ CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD) SIZE
		01	UNDER 200
		02	200-499
		03	500-999
		04	1,000-1,499
		05	1,500-1,999
		06	2,000-2,499
		07	2,500-4,999
		08	5,000-9,999
		09	10,000-19,999
		10	20,000-24,999
		11	25,000-49,999
		12	50,000-99,999
		13	100,000-249,999
		14	250,000-499,999
		15	500,000-999,999
		16	1,000,000 OR MORE
INDSUBR	3	113	A
			INDIAN SUBRESERVATION
FIPSPLAC	5	116	A
			FIPS PLACE CODE
SFAR	2	121	A
			STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)
		01	CONNECTICUT MAINE MASSACHUSETTS NEW HAMPSHIRE RHODE ISLAND VERMONT
		02	NEW JERSEY NEW YORK PUERTO RICO VIRGIN ISLANDS
		03	DELAWARE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MARYLAND PENNSYLVANIA VIRGINIA WEST VIRGINIA
		04	ALABAMA FLORIDA GEORGIA KENTUCKY MISSISSIPPI NORTH CAROLINA SOUTH CAROLINA TENNESSEE
		05	ILLINOIS INDIANA MICHIGAN OHIO
		06	WISCONSIN ARKANSAS

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			LOUISIANA NEW MEXICO OKLAHOMA TEXAS 07 IOWA KANSAS MISSOURI NEBRASKA 08 COLORADO MONTANA NORTH DAKOTA SOUTH DAKOTA UTAH WYOMING 09 ARIZONA CALIFORNIA GUAM HAWAII NEVADA 10 ALASKA IDAHO OREGON WASHINGTON
LONGITUDE	7/-4	123	N LONGITUDE COORDINATE OF POPULATION CENTROID (TO 4 DECIMALS) NOTE: TRACTS AND PLACES SPLIT BY HIGHER GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS HAVE A SEPARATE MEASUREMENT FOR EACH TRACT/PLACE PART.  CENTROID COORDINATES ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR THE TOTALS OF SPLIT TRACTS AND PLACES. DECIMAL POINT IS NOT SHOWN.
LATITUDE	6/-4	130	N LATITUDE COORDINATE OF POPULATION CENTROID (TO 4 DECIMALS) NOTE: TRACTS AND PLACES SPLIT BY HIGHER GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS HAVE A SEPARATE MEASUREMENT FOR EACH TRACT/PLACE PART.  CENTROID COORDINATES ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR THE TOTALS OF SPLIT TRACTS AND PLACES. DECIMAL POINT IS NOT SHOWN.
LANDAREA	9/-2	136	N LAND AREA (SQUARE MILES TO THE NEAREST HUNDREDTH) NOTE: LAND AREA IS PROVIDED FOR GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS DOWN TO PLACES OF 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE AND MCD'S WITH A POPULATION OF 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 11 SELECTED STATES. PLACES SPLIT BY HIGHER LEVELS OF GEOGRAPHY WILL NOT HAVE A SEPARATE MEASUREMENT FOR EACH PART; LAND AREA IS PROVIDED FOR THE TOTAL PLACE ONLY.  DECIMAL POINT IS SHOWN.

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
AREANAME	60	145	A AREA NAME
SUPFL601	1	205	A TOTAL POPULATION SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE 1-14 PERSONS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED. IT WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING ITEM: NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS (GROUPQ) 0 NO SUPPRESSION 1 SUPPRESSION
FILLER3	8	206	A FILLER
SUPFL602	1	214	A OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE 1-4 OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES (FAMILIES) NUMBER OF ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS (ONEPERH) NUMBER OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (OWNROCHU) 0 NO SUPPRESSION 1 SUPPRESSION
FILLER4	25	215	A FILLER
SUPFL603	1	240	N PER CAPITA INCOME SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE 1-29 PERSONS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED. IT WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING ITEM: PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI) 0 NO SUPPRESSION 1 SUPPRESSION
PCI	12	241	N PER CAPITA INCOME (SAMPLE ESTIMATE) SUPPRESSION FLAG 03 APPLIES  NEGATIVE NUMBERS MAY APPEAR IN THIS FIELD. CELLS WITH NEGATIVE INCOME WILL HAVE A "-" IN THE LEFTMOST POSITION, FOLLOWED BY LEADING ZEROS.

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
TOTALPOP	9	253	N TOTAL POPULATION
WHITE	9	262	N WHITE POPULATION
BLACK	9	271	N BLACK POPULATION
INDIAN	9	280	N AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT POPULATION
ASIANPI	9	289	N ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION (SEE FOOTNOTE 11).
OTHER	9	298	N OTHER RACES POPULATION (SEE FOOTNOTE 21).
SPANISH	9	307	N PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION (SEE FOOTNOTE 31).
FAMILIES	9	316	N NUMBER OF FAMILIES SUPPRESSION FLAG 02 APPLIES
GROUPQ	9	325	N NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS SUPPRESSION FLAG 01 APPLIES
ONEPERHH	9	334	N NUMBER OF ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS SUPPRESSION FLAG 02 APPLIES
HUNITS	9	343	N TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS
OCHUNITS	9	352	N NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
OWNROCHU	9	361	N NUMBER OF OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS SUPPRESSION FLAG 02 APPLIES
SAMPLPOP	9	370	N TOTAL POPULATION (SAMPLE ESTIMATE)
SAMPLEHU	9	379	N

## RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS (SAMPLE ESTIMATE)
FILLERS	3	300	FILLER

## FOOTNOTE SECTION

- 01 "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER," IN THE 100-PERCENT TABULATIONS, INCLUDES "JAPANESE," "CHINESE," "FILIPINO," "KOREAN," "ASIAN INDIAN," "VIETNAMESE," "HAWAIIAN," "GUAMANIAN," AND "SAMOAN." "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER," IN SAMPLE TABULATIONS, INCLUDES THE GROUPS LISTED ABOVE AND THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE A WRITE-IN ENTRY OF AN ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUP IN THE "OTHER" CATEGORY.
- 02 FOR DATA TABULATED ON A 100-PERCENT BASIS, INCLUDES ALL PERSONS IN THE CATEGORY "OTHER." FOR DATA TABULATED FROM THE SAMPLE, EXCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE A WRITE-IN ENTRY OF AN ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUP IN THE "OTHER" CATEGORY.
- 03 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE. SPANISH ORIGIN INCLUDES MEXICAN, PUERTO RICAN, CUBAN, AND OTHER SPANISH.

## PRODUCT REVIEW

### Summary Tape Files

Computer-readable data from the 1980 census include both summary data and microdata. Summary data include Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 to 5, which are generally comparable to the First Count through Sixth Count files from the 1970 census. In addition to the files in the STF series, other summary data released by the Bureau include a P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file used in reapportionment/redistricting, the Master Area Reference File which provides geographic items from STF 1 and selected population and housing items, and the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File containing two tables, one on detailed occupation by sex and another on years of school completed by age and sex. All of these files contain data summarized to various levels of geography. Microdata files, on the other hand, contain disclosure-free household and person records from the census. These are similar to the 1970 census public use sample files.

Summary Tape Files vary by level of geography, detail of information, and whether they include 100-percent or sample data. STF's 1 and 2 provide data based on the set of census questions asked of all persons and housing units. STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data or estimates based on the responses of a sample of population and housing units. In 1980, the sampling rate was 1 in 2 in governmental units estimated to have less than 2,500 inhabitants and 1 in 6 elsewhere. Overall, the sampling rate was approximately 1 in 5. The Bureau's 1977 population estimates were used to determine the sampling rate for a given area.

STF 1 provides the maximum possible geographic detail available from the census: data for individual blocks in block-numbered areas and for enumeration districts outside block-numbered areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is the census tract, or minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants in nontraced areas. The lowest level for STF 3 is the block group or enumeration district, while the smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is the census tract, or MCD/CCD and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in nontraced areas. STF 5 contains summaries for States, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), SMSA central cities, other places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

STF's 1 to 5 each consist of multiple files, each file featuring specific levels of geography. Figure 3 details the geographic levels on each STF.

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to the First and Third Count files for 1970. STF's 2 and 4 are roughly comparable to the 1970 Second and Fourth Counts, respectively. STF 3 is comparable to the 1970 Fifth Count, while STF 5 corresponds to the 1970 Sixth Count.

To summarize, STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, while STF's 3, 4 and 5 contain sample estimates. STF 1 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 2. Similarly, STF 3 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 4. Finally, STF 5 contains

FIGURE 3

OVERVIEW OF PLANNED SUMMARY LEVELS  
FOR 1980 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPE FILES

SUMMARY AREA 1/ 2/	STF 1 100 percent					STF 2 100 percent			STF 3 sample						STF 4 sample			STF 5 sample			Summary Level Codes 3/	
	A	B	C	D	E/F/G	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	A	B		C
United States.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	01
Region.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	02
Division.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	03
State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	04
SCSA.....		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	05
SCSA within State.....		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	06
SMSA.....		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	07
SMSA within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	08
Urbanized Area.....		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	09
Urbanized Area within State.....		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	10
County within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	11
MCD (CDD) within County within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	12
ED or BG within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CDD) within County within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	13,14 15,16
County within SMSA within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	17
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CDD) within County within SMSA within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	18,19,20 21,22
Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	23,24
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	25,26
Place within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	27
MCD (CDD) within State.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	28
Indian Reservation and Alaskan Native Village.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	29
Indian Reservation and Alaskan Native Village within County within State.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	30,31
Tract within County within SMSA within State...								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	32
Congressional Districts within State of the 97th Congress.....	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	33
Congressional Districts within State of the 98th Congress.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	34
ZIP Code (5 digit) within State.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	35
ZIP Code (5 digit) within County within SMSA within State.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	36
County or Place or MCD within Congressional District within State.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	37,38,39
North Dakota CDD within County.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	34
School District.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	40
County within School District.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	41
Neighborhood Publication Area.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	42
Neighborhood within Neighborhood Publication Area.....								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	43



# FOOTNOTES TO FIGURE 3

1/ In addition to summary areas presented on the Summary Tape Files, geographic area codes are included for areas such as Ward, State Economic Area, District Office, Indian Subreservation, and Standard Federal Administrative Region.

2/ Population size cutoffs for the presentation of place level data in the STF's are as follows:

STF 1A	all places	STF 3A	all places
STF 1B	all places	STF 3B	All 5-digit zip code areas
STF 1C	10,000 or more	STF 3C	10,000 or more
STF 1D	10,000 or more		
STF 2A	10,000 or more	STF 4A	10,000 or more
STF 2B	1,000 or more	STF 4B	2,500 or more
STF 2C	10,000 or more	STF 4C	10,000 or more
		STF 5	50,000 or more

3/ Multiple summary level codes for a Summary Area indicate a series of very similar summary levels which are presented in identical STF files. A specific listing is shown below of summary levels which are grouped together from the chart. (A slash mark "/" is used to indicate "within.")

## Grouping 13, 14, 15, and 16:

- 13. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 14. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 15. 2C/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 16. 2D/Tract/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State

## Grouping 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22:

- 18. MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 19. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 20. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 21. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 22. 2C/Tract/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State

## Grouping 23 and 24:

- 23. Place/County/SMSA/State
- 24. Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State

## Grouping 25 and 26:

- 25. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State
- 26. 2D/Tract/Place/County/SMSA/State

## Grouping 30 and 31:

- 30. Indian Reservations and Alaska Native villages by State
- 31. Indian Reservations by County within State

## Grouping 37, 38, and 39:

- 37. County/Congressional District/State
- 38. Place/Congressional District/State
- 39. MCD/Congressional District/State

very detailed cross-tabulations of population and housing characteristics aggregated to a higher level of geography than the other files.

#### 1980 Census Maps

Users may need certain types of maps for the geographic areas they are extracting from the files. To determine which maps best define the different geographic areas, compare the geographic coverage of each file (see Appendix A) with the description of each type of 1980 census map (see below).

There are five basic map types used in conjunction with the summary tape files: county maps, place maps, place-and-vicinity maps, American Indian reservation maps, and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) or Vicinity Map Series (VMS). Ordering information for these maps may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

All five map types have several characteristics in common:

- To improve legibility, most 1980 maps are at a larger scale than were the comparable 1970 maps.
- Symbols used for the various boundaries are consistent for all five types of maps.
- Names, identifying numbers, and boundaries are shown where appropriate on all maps for counties and equivalent entities, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's) where present, enumeration districts (ED's) (in those areas which are not block numbered), and blocks.
- All maps show metric, feet, and mile scales.
- All maps containing block-numbered areas are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The following paragraphs present a brief description of each type of census map.

County Maps. County maps are the backbone of the Bureau's map coverage. Theoretically, with a complete set of these maps the overall picture of the census geographic framework for the entire United States and its possessions is shown. Most maps in the county series are at a scale of 1 inch:1 mile. Most county maps are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments. There are approximately 5,500 county map sheets for 1980. The following geographic area boundaries are defined on county maps where appropriate: State, county, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and enumeration districts (ED's) or numbered blocks. In addition, the locations of Alaska Native villages are indicated. Counties which are totally covered by Metropolitan Map Sheets (MMS) do not have separate county maps.

Place Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets where most of the development is contained within the corporate limits of a municipality or within the boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP), the Bureau uses place maps. The scale of the place maps varies from place to place. As with the county maps, most are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by local or State governments. On the county map, shading is added to indicate the area covered by the place map; i.e., the place map is regarded as an inset to the county map. There are about 11,800 place map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place maps are the same as for county maps.

Place-and-Vicinity Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets which have areas of development outside the corporate limits of a municipality or outside the boundaries established for a CDP, the Bureau uses place-and-vicinity maps. Also included in this category are maps of places which have parcels of land that are not part of the city but are completely surrounded by the city and where two or more places appear on the same map sheet. In all other respects, place-and-vicinity maps have the same characteristics as place maps. As with the place maps, all area covered by the place-and-vicinity map is shaded on the county map and the place-and-vicinity map is considered to be an inset to the county map. There are about 4,500 place-and-vicinity map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place-and-vicinity maps are the same as those specified for county maps.

Indian Reservation Maps. The Census Bureau developed separate maps for 20 American Indian reservations which could not be depicted adequately on county maps; these maps are similar in format to county maps. There are approximately 100 American Indian reservation maps and these maps are special insets to the county maps. The geographic area boundaries defined on these maps are the same as those specified for the county maps.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). For the Nation's major built-up areas, the Bureau has developed its own maps to provide uniform coverage of the densely settled portions of the counties involved. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA counties and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas which are not in an SMSA. The predominant scale for the MMS and VMS is 1 inch:1,600 feet. In selected areas with very dense development, some sheets are at 1 inch:800 feet; conversely, some sparsely settled areas are mapped at 1 inch:3,200 feet. The MMS and VMS are considered to be insets to the county maps and the areas covered by MMS and VMS are shaded on county maps. There are about 10,400 MMS and VMS sheets for 1980. (In a few instances, these map sheets entirely cover a county, in which case no separate county map exists.) The geographic area boundaries defined on the MMS are the same as those specified for county maps, but also include urbanized areas.

In addition to the five types of "outline" maps described above, there are a number of maps that are prepared and published as part of the various report series. As was the case with the maps previously described, the maps included in the printed reports share common characteristics. Both metric and mile scales are shown. Map scale and content are similar to 1970 except where noted below; however, presentation has been improved to make the maps more readable and consistent from series to series.

The County Subdivision Map Series consists of at least one map page for each State showing the names and boundaries for the State, each component county or equivalent entity, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), and all places, both incorporated and census designated. For most States, the scale of the maps requires that they be presented in sections. For 1980, the boundaries (not just the locations) of places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants are shown for the first time. In addition, the name(s) of adjoining state(s) are shown along with a mark to indicate where the State boundaries intersect. These maps, which are based on the State base maps of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Mapping Program appear in PC80-1-A. Single-sheet versions of the county subdivision map series are published at the USGS scale of 1:500,000 (1 inch equals about 8 miles) for most States except Alaska and the outlying areas, and may be fitted together to form multi-State maps. For those States in which American Indian reservations or Alaska Native villages are located, a special version of the county subdivision map showing these entities appears in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A.

The Urbanized Area Outline Map Series consists of one or more map sheets for each urbanized area (UA) defined on the basis of 1980 census results. The names and boundaries of all States, counties, MCD's/CCD's, and places on each map are shown, plus the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." These maps appear in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A. In 1980, the report for each State containing part of a multi-State UA includes the map for the entire UA.

The State SCSA/SMSA Map Series shows county names and boundaries, names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more or designated as the central city of an SMSA, and names and boundaries of standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the State. For 1980, the name of the capital of the State is underlined. These maps appear in PC80-1-A, 9, C, D; HC80-1-A, 6; and HC80-2.

The Census Tract Outline Map Series covers each of the areas for which tracts have been defined in 1980. These maps show the boundaries and code identification number for each tract; the names of streets or other features used as census tract boundaries; and the names and boundaries for counties, MCD/CCD's, and all places (not just those over 25,000 as in 1970). Street detail within the tracts is not shown. Separate insets of larger scale than the base maps are included for densely developed areas; however, fewer insets are used than in 1970. Scale varies from map to map. For 1980, tract outline maps were prepared for tracted counties outside SMSA's. These maps are published in PHC80-2 Census Tracts (Maps) and should appear slightly ahead of the printed reports, PHC80-2 Census Tracts.

Map sets were printed for all block-numbered areas, grouped by SMSA and the nonSMSA remainder of each State. In addition to printed copies of the county, place, place-and-vicinity, and Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets having block-numbered areas, there is an index map depicting the extent of the block-numbered area for the SMSA and State. The SMSA Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps show the extent of the SMSA; county, MCD/CCD, and place names and boundaries; and the extent of block-numbered area within the SMSA shown by means of shading. The State Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps were prepared by superimposing the extent of all block-numbered areas in the State over the county subdivision map. This index map also shows the boundaries of the SMSA(s) in the State so that the reader can determine whether the data

for any block-numbered area in the State are available with the SMSA tabulations or the remainder-of-State tabulations.

#### Relevant Articles and Publications

The following is a list of reference materials which provide additional information concerning the 1980 census.

PHC80-R1 1980 Census of Population and Housing Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text and Part B, Glossary (published as part of Supplement 1 to the Users' Guide) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Part A: S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is \$5.50. Supplement 1 (including Part B): S/N 003-024-05004-8. Price is \$6.

Census '80: Continuing the Factfinder Tradition. This publication, originally prepared for college classes, examines the history, organization, products, services, and uses of the 1980 census and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-02262-1. Price is \$7.50.

Factfinder for the Nation. These brochures describe the range of census materials available on specific subjects. Nos. 6 (Housing Statistics), 7 (Population Statistics), 8 (Census Geography), and 22 (Data for Small Communities) discuss topics relevant to the 1980 census. Limited free copies are available from Data User Services Division, Census History Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Data User News. This monthly newsletter provides continuous reporting on Census Bureau programs and products. A subscription is available for \$20 a year from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Monthly Product Announcement. This free announcement lists new products released each month from the Census Bureau. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

Certain numbers in this file (per capita income, estimates of total persons and housing units) are based on a sample of questionnaire responses. These data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count and can be expected to vary from the complete-count result. These estimates contain some amount of chance error and are subject to sampling variability as well as nonsampling error. A detailed discussion of the 1980 census sample design and of the sample variability of these estimates may be found in Appendix D of any PC80-1-C report, General Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population. In general, sample estimates of total population and housing units will differ from the corresponding complete census counts for geographic areas not composed of entire counties. When summed to the county level, however, these counts should agree.

The remaining 1980 census population and housing counts shown in this file were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires; these counts are not subject to sampling error. However, in any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors do occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to include every household or person in the universe, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling errors in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to reduce undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs at the conclusion of the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimated that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program encompassed a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of this file's release, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.

### Editing and Allocation of Data Items

The objective of the census processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible.

To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries and blank items were edited.

Editing. In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made for missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in computerized editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish an entry in the name space.

Allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. The usefulness of the data is considered to be enhanced through the assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries.

For housing data, the assignment is based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit is omitted but a rental amount is reported for that unit, the computer edits tenure to "rented for cash rent." On the other hand, if the unit is reported as rented but the amount of rent is missing, the computer assigns the rent from the preceding renter-occupied unit that had a rental amount reported.

The general procedure for changing unacceptable population entries is to assign an entry for a person that is consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who is reported as a 20-year old son of the householder but for whom marital status is not reported, is assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for an unknown age. The process is carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stores reported ages of persons by selected characteristics, including sex, relationship, marital status, and characteristics of other household members.
2. Each stored age is retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics and with age reported is processed through the computer in the edit operation. Then the age of this succeeding person is substituted for the age previously stored.

3. When a person processed has no report of age, or the entry is unacceptable, the age assigned to him or her is that which was stored for the last person who otherwise has the same set of characteristics.

Substitution. The editing process also includes another type of correction, namely the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or a housing unit. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurs when there is no housing information available. If the housing unit is determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed occupied units. If the housing unit is vacant, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed vacant unit.

The assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person in a household containing no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, is done in the following manner. A previously processed household is selected as a substitute and the full set of population characteristics for each substituted person is duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted due to noninterview," e.g., a housing unit indicated as occupied but the occupants are not listed on the questionnaire, and (2) "persons substituted due to mechanical failure," e.g., where the questionnaire page on which persons are listed was not properly microfilmed.

The editing process ensures that the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units assigned by the computer corresponds closely to the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units actually reported in the census. Before the advent of the computer, this type of process was not feasible and the distribution of characteristics to be used for assignment purposes was drawn from the preceding census or another source.

Specific tolerances are established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that are permitted. If the number of corrections is beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred are clerically reviewed. If it is found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSMIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers) of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires are reprocessed.



## GLOSSARY

### Concept Definitions

The following definitions were taken from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing Users' Guide. Since the items described here are only those which appear in MARF 2, there may be references to other terms which are not defined in this glossary. A complete glossary is available in the Users' Guide.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES. Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the Act and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to specifically identify only those entities that were legally recognized as Alaska Native villages.

Data summaries for Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for Alaska Native villages are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). In addition, a population subject report (PC80-2 series), featuring additional data on Alaska Native villages is also planned. Data for each Alaska Native village can be derived from MARF, MARF 2, STF 1A, and STF 3A by identifying the component ED(s), and summarizing the data should multiple ED's be involved. (NOTE: Eklutna Native Village is in a blocked area; therefore, data can be derived from block group (BG) summaries for the village.) Each Alaska Native village has been assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field.

Alaska Native villages will be identified on the Alaska subdivision maps in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Alaska Native villages are also shown on Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps. It should be noted that Alaska Native villages do not have boundaries that are defined by legal descriptions, and therefore the boundaries shown on the census maps are only indicative of the approximate extent of a village; for those that correspond to a city or census designated place, the limits of such places are construed to coincide with the extent of the Alaska Native village.

Historical comparability: Data are not available from previous censuses for Alaska Native villages. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

ABOUT POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The

FIGURE 4

UNITED STATES	(1) CSD STATE	(2) PRINCIPAL TYPE OF MCD	(3) MCD'S MAY SPLIT BLOCKS 1/	(4) DATA PUBLISHED FOR MCD'S, AS FOR PLACES 2/	(5) BLOCK STATISTICS STATISTICAL	(6) CENSUS TRACTS STATISTICAL
ALABAMA	X					
ALASKA 3/		Census subarea				
ARIZONA	X					
ARKANSAS		Township				
CALIFORNIA	X					
COLORADO	X					
CONNECTICUT		Town	X	X		X
DELAWARE	X					X
DIST. OF COLUMBIA		Quadrant			X	X
FLORIDA	X					
GEORGIA	X				X	
HAWAII	X					X
IDaho	X					
ILLINOIS		Township	X			
INDIANA		Township	X			
IOWA		Township				
KANSAS		Township	X			
KENTUCKY	X					
LOUISIANA		Police jury ward				
MAINE		Town	X	X		
MARYLAND		Election district				
MASSACHUSETTS		Town	X	X		
MICHIGAN		Township	X	X		
MINNESOTA		Township	X			
MISSISSIPPI		Superv. district			X	
MISSOURI		Township	X			
MONTANA	X					
NEBRASKA		Township	X			
NEVADA		Township				
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Town	X	X		
NEW JERSEY		Township	X	X		X
NEW MEXICO	X					
NEW YORK		Town	X	X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA		Township				
NORTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
OHIO		Township	X			
OKLAHOMA	X					
OREGON	X					
PENNSYLVANIA		Township	X	X		
PRINCE EDWARD		Town	X	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	X					
SOUTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
TENNESSEE	X					
TEXAS	X					
UTAH	X					
VERMONT		Town	X	X		
VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.			X	
WASHINGTON	X					
WEST VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.				
WISCONSIN		Town	X	X		
WYOMING	X					

1/See definitions for MCD's and blocks.

2/The amount of data for MCD's and places is the same, for the States noted, in these reports: PC(1)-B and -C and NC(1)-A and -B.

3/Subdivisions of Alaska's "census areas" or boroughs (county equivalents) are called "census subareas." They take the place of MCD's or CSD's.

reservations and their boundaries were identified for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In tabulations for reservations, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off-reservation) are not included as part of the reservations (see below).

Preliminary evaluation of the 1980 census data suggest that counts for a few reservations may be subject to certain limitations or nonsampling errors. Although the various field and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to ensure accuracy of the data, available evidence indicates that nonsampling errors are substantial for a small number of reservations. For example, a few reservations have a relatively high substitution rate. A listing of reservations where characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units in the 1980 Census were substituted are shown in PC80-1-B reports, Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data." (For a fuller discussion of nonsampling errors, see the Users' Guide chapter 6, "Data Limitations," report appendixes on "Accuracy of the Data," or the "Technical Information" section in tape technical documentation.) Additional evaluation of the 100-percent counts for reservations is being completed and a fuller explanation will be published in a 1980 census supplementary report, series PC80-S1, "Population and Housing Unit Counts for American Indian Areas and Alaska Native Villages: 1980."

Each American Indian reservation was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for reservations are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Also, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) presenting additional data on American Indian reservations is also planned. Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, MARF 2, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries are included in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Entities known as "areas," "chapters," "districts," "segments," or "communities" are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation (off-reservation). American Indian

subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from a special tabulation. (For further information regarding subreservation areas, please write Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. Some American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands in the vicinity of the reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs identified these areas for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Population and housing counts for tribal trust lands are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Additional information for these areas may be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, such data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from a special tabulation. (For further information regarding the geography for tribal trust lands, please write to Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands were not identified in previous censuses.

AREA, LAND. See LAND AREA.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (see figure 4, column 3) when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data also are tabulated

by block in incorporated places with 10,000 or more inhabitants outside UA's, and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the preparation of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place maps, and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" (↵) across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk.

The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970 block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be reused. Where blocks were recognized for the 1970 census, their boundaries and numbers generally will be the same in 1980, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of numbered census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or block numbering area (BNA) and is defined in all areas for which block statistics are prepared. (In areas where blocks are not numbered, ED's are used instead of BG's.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of numbered blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would generally involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., Block 312 might be followed by Block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, and Indian reservation boundaries. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by CD boundaries.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's) which are ignored in summarizing data for the block statistics presentations in reports and on tape. As a result, it will occasionally be necessary to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no printed data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. Also, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had data reported by ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in some block numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block-numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined--typically, in non-SMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9999.99 which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4.

BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See figure 4, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of CCD's in 20 States (see figure 4, column 1) and MCD's in 10 other States and Puerto Rico.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

BOROUGH (IN ALASKA). See COUNTY

CENSUS AREA (IN ALASKA). See COUNTY

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (see figure 4, column 1) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have either lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

The Census Bureau has assigned each CCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental unique 3-digit numeric code. The National Bureau of Standards has assigned each CCD, alphabetically sequenced within State, an incremental unique 5-digit numeric FIPS "place" code.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in several 1980 reports. Statistics for about 5,500 CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970--North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). However, 1980 data for North Dakota's 1970 CCD's are available in STF 1E. In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. Many CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

CENSUS SUBAREA. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalent) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called "divisions," and some were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents. All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized for the 1980 census have census tracts. Most of these SMSA's are completely tracted, but seven SMSA's newly created as a result of the 1980 census include outlying counties which are not tracted. In addition, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside SMSA's. Five States and the District of Columbia are entirely tracted:

Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (excluding 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and area size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and cover all of the territory within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county, and, except for the New York SMSA, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF's 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States and Puerto Rico. (See figure 4, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts--those in STF's 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports--tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.



Census Tracts reports, PHC80-2, include 1970-1980 tract comparability tables showing 1980 tracts which were split, combined, or had boundary realignments affecting areas with 100 or more people along with the 1970 tracts or parts of tracts to which they correspond. The list is presented both ways: 1970 tracts in terms of 1980 counterparts, and 1980 in terms of 1970 counterparts. Since the affected parts of individual tracts (e.g., individual blocks) are not specified, the comparability list essentially serves to draw attention to areas which should be studied further on 1980 and 1970 maps, preferably those which show detail by block.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts. CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city.

The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 Economic Censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas are indicated on most machine-readable files.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cities of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTROID, POPULATION. See POPULATION CENTROID

CENTRAL CITY. See STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA; URBANIZED AREA

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of the 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Two sets of congressional districts are recognized in 1980 census products. Districts of the 96th Congress (1979-1980) which were also in effect for the 97th Congress (1981-1982) are summarized on STF 1A and STF 3A. Districts of the 98th Congress (1983-1984) reflecting redistricting based on the 1980 census, are summarized on STF 1D and STF 3D and in series PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress.

The PHC80-4 reports, issued by State, include a map of the State showing congressional district boundaries in relation to county outlines. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the congressional districts with sufficient clarity.

These maps have been republished in the Congressional District Atlas for the 98th Congress. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on detailed 1980 census maps.

Historical comparability: Districts of the 96th Congress were the same as districts for the 93rd Congress for all but 4 States: New York, California, and Texas, which were redistricted for the 94th Congress; and Tennessee, in which one boundary change took effect for the 95th Congress. 1970 data for these congressional districts were published in Congressional District Data (CDD) report series for the 93rd and 94th Congresses, but not including the later change for Tennessee. The Congressional District Data Book republished CDD reports for the 93rd Congress.

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska, 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on most census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are 3,215 counties and county equivalents (including 78 in Puerto Rico) recognized for the 1980 census. Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C, HC80-1-A and -B and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities or annexations by independent cities. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of the PC80-1-A report for each State.

COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

DIVISION (CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the Division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the Pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State Economic Areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. To achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

See also: STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/COD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents a reasonable workload for one enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a one-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mailout/mailback areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a one-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no printed data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations dictated ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count household relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in, are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or two or more unrelated persons are regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

(In certain Census Bureau surveys (e.g., CPS) before 1980, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his/her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.)

Historical comparability: A similar definition for family was used in 1970. In 1960, secondary families were also identified. In 1960, secondary families were also identified.

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers; persons in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; persons in orphanages; and persons in correctional institutions. These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution--regardless of their length of stay in the particular place and regardless of the number of people in the places. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution, and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. Persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons

residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military attacks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations that had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts inside urbanized areas as approximated in preparation for the 1980 census); individual former reservations were not identified separately.

The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field. Enumeration districts (ED's), block groups (BG's), and/or portions of BG's that comprise the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix field in tape files for Oklahoma.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were not identified in previous censuses.

HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted--not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

Figures for "persons in households" match those for "persons in units" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations, they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person households" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

See also: FAMILY

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the definition of Group Quarters, Persons In). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that recreational vehicles, caves, boats, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Housing unit status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated that the occupants live and eat separately and have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980, direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted. In 1980, vacant mobile homes are included in the housing inventory if they are intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970, units with six or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to ten or more unrelated persons.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE

LAND AREA. Land area measurements are calculated to the nearest hundredth of a square mile for States, counties, county subdivisions with a 1980 census population of 2,500 or more (for the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin only), county subdivisions with a 1980 census population of less than 2,500 that are within an SMSA (for the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont only), and places with a 1980 census population of 2,500 or more.

In contrast to population centroids on MAFS 2, only whole-place land area totals are repeated on all "part" records for a place split by higher-level geography. The land area field is blank for: (1) the "balances" of county subdivisions and; (2) on the county subdivision record immediately preceding the place record for a place of 2,500 or more population that also is treated as a county subdivision. The decimal point is shown in the data for this field. Figures are right-justified without leading zeros. The value for land area in square kilometers can be obtained by multiplying the square miles figure by 2.59.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (see figure 4, column 2). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's, and in Alaska, census subareas are used. In the District of Columbia, quadrants are used. In Puerto Rico, ciudades, pueblos, and barrios are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States (those noted in column 4 of figure 4) have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports and in conjunction with the PHC80-2 series. There are more than 26,000 MCD's recognized for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in column 3 of figure 4), many MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. All MCD's in block-numbered areas of these States are included in the PHC80-1, Block Statistics microfiche series and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. (See figure 4, column 4.)

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of MCD's, and other causes. There are seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO and OUTLYING AREAS

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant. The item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Occupied. A housing unit occupied as the usual place of residence of a person or group of persons living in it at the time enumeration, or by occupants only temporarily absent such as on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of enumeration have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. Complete count figures on households and occupied housing units should match--although sample estimates of households and occupied housing units may differ because of weighting.

Vacant. A housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied solely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is classified as vacant.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

OTHER RACES. See RACE

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. See TENURE

PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

PARISH (IN LOUISIANA). See COUNTY

PER CAPITA INCOME. Per capita income is the mean or average income computed by aggregating the total income for every man, woman, and child in a particular population group or geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income by the total population.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting per capita (mean or average) values for small geographic areas or population groups. Since per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors.

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

PLACE. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places recognized in the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area. In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's--notably in the Northeast--coincide with MCD's. In STF's, these are treated as both places and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in the 48 States and Puerto Rico for CDP's of 1,000



or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more.

There are approximately 3,400 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place Description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether or not a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place. A 5-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code is also assigned to each county subdivision (MCD/CCD) and place in the 1980 census (as well as to a variety of non-census areas, such as airports and parks).

Data are summarized for all places in STF's 1A and 3A and PC80-1-A reports. For places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, data are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. For places with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, data are given for all incorporated places. In the PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher-level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF's 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 specified States and Puerto Rico in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche reports, but the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly

incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports.

POPULATION CENTROID. MARF 2 provides geographic coordinates, expressed in decimal degrees of latitude and longitude to four decimal places (decimal is not shown), for the estimated population centroid of each tabulated enumeration district (ED) and block group (BG). The figures are right-justified without leading zeros; directions (north latitude and west longitude) are not shown. Where a BG is split by higher-level geography that appears on published maps--i.e., county subdivision, place, urbanized area, American Indian reservation and Alaska Native village--coordinate values are not provided for the entire BG, but only for each split piece. Separate coordinates are not provided for the portions of a BG split by congressional district (96th Congress) or American Indian reservation subreservation area; that is, such BG records are all assigned the same set of coordinates.

Population centroid coordinates are calculated either by an arithmetic computer algorithm applied to block boundaries as recorded in digitized GBP/DIME-files or, elsewhere, digitized directly from a population centroid that has been approximated manually. A centroid must be located within its ED/BG except where determined via the computer algorithm. In cases where there are irreconcilable discrepancies between census maps and census data files, the coordinates are those of the area to which the population should have been allocated or, if unpopulated, those of the next higher level of geography associated with the nonmapped MARF record.

Coordinate values are provided for higher geographic levels (census tracts, places, county subdivisions, counties, and States) based on weighted averages of individual component ED and/or BG values. In cases where all the components of a higher-level geographic area had a population of zero, an implied population of one was used in the averaging formula. As with BGs, MARF 2 does not provide coordinate values for entire census tracts or places that are split by higher-level geography, but only for each split part. For a place that also serves as a county subdivision, the centroid values duplicate on the county subdivision record immediately preceding the place record. Centroid coordinates are provided for the remainder of county subdivisions; in some instances, these values will be located within a place rather than in the "remainder" area.

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the Virgin Islands of the United States, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction. Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each outlying area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of some small or military-occupied islands, enumerations were not conducted; only population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published.

The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; zonas urbanas and aldeas; subbarrios; barrios, ciudades, and pueblos; municipios; and SMSA's and SCBA's.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands): census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisions will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisions. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and 1980 Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports, and on STF's 1 and 3.

Historical comparability: The Canal Zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

RACE. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and other. The "Other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

Limited edit and review operations were performed during the complete-count operations; write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to specific categories, where appropriate. For instance, if the "Other" circle was marked with a write-in entry "Caucasian," then the response was recoded as White. (Additional examples are noted below.) However, all such cases were not identified in the complete-count processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the processing of sample questionnaires, write-in entries for the "Other" category were assigned specific codes, which were included on the person's basic record in the census sample detailed tape files.

Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries, such as Indo-Chinese, Cambodian, or Polynesian, included in the "Other" category during 100-percent processing, are

collectively tabulated and shown as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in the census sample tabulations; this group, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander," will be included in the broader Asian and Pacific Islander category in all sample tabulations by race. This shift of "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" entries out of the "Other races" category in sample tabulations and the recoding of write-in entries in the "Other" category to specific categories where appropriate will affect the comparability between complete-count and sample data for some groups in certain geographic areas.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other races" category; in the 1970 census most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Black Puerto Rican, Haitian, Jamaican, Nigerian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."

Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."

Asian and Pacific Islander: In complete-count tabulations, includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian. Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bharati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indian, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoa. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Pakistani, Polynesian, Fiji Islander, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. Census basic records include codes for over 50 separate groups within this category. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "Other races" category described below.

Other (Race n.e.c. "not elsewhere classified"). Includes all other races (except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups) which were not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. For example, persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in Race, n.e.c. (NOTE: These groups were also included in the "Other" race category in complete count tabulations. However, other Asian and Pacific Islander groups are included in the "Other" category in 100-percent tabulations only.) STF 3, STF 4, and public-use microdata samples separately identify, as a subcategory within "Race, n.e.c.," persons who wrote in an entry implying Spanish origin. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses in the Spanish origin question.

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the "Other" category encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "other" or "Race, n.e.c." category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables, where space is limited, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for up to four major race groups. In such

situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "Other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than Whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than White or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" has been retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan were added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire. As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as in 1970.

In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "Other races" category.

See also: SPANISH ORIGIN

REGION (CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivision of the United States for census purposes. The four regions--Northeast, North Central, South, and West--are delineated in figure 5. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code. Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, and 5C. The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

SPANISH ORIGIN. Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent. If, when interviewed, the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "Persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic;" or persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil or a nonspecific Spanish group such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish-origin populations, such as in some Southern States, but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish-origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish-origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980" (PC80-S1-7).

Historical comparability: The Spanish-origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "no, not Spanish/Hispanic" appeared first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American," included in 1970, has been dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "Persons of Spanish Heritage" were variously defined as "Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania); as "Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas); and as "Persons of Spanish Language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). "Spanish Language" referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must have a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of the 1980 census. They were defined by the Office of Management and Budget according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's have been defined based on 1980 census results. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's have been defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, and 5C. Summaries are generally provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were designated in 1975. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which encompassed metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1, 1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 (including one in Puerto Rico) established as a result of 1980 census population counts. The 36 new SMSA's were designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or
2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or, in New England, 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally, its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes such additional outlying counties which meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities comprise the title, and of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY SMSA has no central city, and the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of and three central cities: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in



several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based on current population estimates. (An additional SMSA--Rapid City, SD--was provisionally recognized based on population estimates, but it did not qualify according to 1980 census data.)

The second component of change to metropolitan territory between 1970 and 1980 was the redefinition of many of the SMSA's which were recognized in 1970 census tabulations. Of the 247 1970 SMSA's, 101 were redefined in 1973 based on 1970 census commuting data, most by the addition of one or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) for which extensive data are available, users can usually compile figures for comparisons over time.

In 1983, SMSA boundaries will be re-evaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, p. VI). At that time, new outlying counties may be added or existing ones deleted, some area titles will be changed, some new central cities will be designated, some areas may be consolidated, and a few new SMSA's may be created. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA's.

STATE. The major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series. Puerto Rico is also, except that it does not appear in the P.L. 94-171 population counts file. American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are treated as State equivalents for the presentation of data from 1980 census volume 1 reports, but data for these areas will be available on computer tape only on STF's 1 and 3. States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names (including the District of Columbia), and by a 2-digit census geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part. Puerto Rico and the outlying areas have FIPS codes numerally following the State codes.

Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade. Data for the Northern Mariana Islands are

reported separately from the remainder of the Trust Territory for the 1980 census.

See also: PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA). A single county or group of counties within a State, which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties or county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each economic area had certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a 2-digit numeric code or a 1-digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no 1980 data are tabulated for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and in 1970, 510.

See also: ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR)

TENURE. The classification of all occupied units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Owner-occupied. A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether or not cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, a subcategory of renter-occupied, are separately identified in rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives, or in exchange for the services of, for example, a caretaker, minister, tenant farmer, or sharecropper.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

TOWN/TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

UNITED STATES. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

URBAN AND RURAL (POPULATION). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas within corporate limits, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a city. The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city.

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary and possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's will be defined in areas which do not meet the criteria for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases, a UA does not include all of an "extended" city, that is, a city which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and EC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and

50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size is required for a central city.

WARD. Political subdivision of a city used for voting and representation purposes. For 1980, in approximately 900 places of 10,000 inhabitants or more and approximately 300 nonblock-numbered places, ward boundaries were observed in the definition of enumeration districts (ED's). For these areas, users may prepare ward data by summarizing ED data. In areas with block statistics, users may prepare ward data by summarizing block data.

Historical comparability: Population counts for wards in places with a population of 10,000 or more appeared in Supplementary Reports, PC-81, in 1960 and 1970.

WHITE POPULATION. See RACE

## APPENDIX A

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE WITHIN SUMMARY LEVEL

## CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 - MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MAFR) 2

## GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

FILE IDENTIFICATION	State	County	MCD/CDD	Place	Tract	Block
RECORD TYPE	(5) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
SUMMARY LEVEL	(4) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(3) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SUSA'S COMPONENT	(2) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
REGION	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
DIVISION	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
STATE	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS (FIPS) STATE	(2) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA) 1/	(2) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
FIPS COUNTY	(4) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CDD)	(3) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
PLACE 2/ 4/	(4) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) 2/ 3/	(4) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
BLOCK GROUP	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
BLOCK	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
PLACE - PART INDICATOR 4/	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
TRACT - PART INDICATOR 5/	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
GENERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX) 3/	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
ED NUMBER	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
ED SUFFIX	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) 1/	(2) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
UNINCORPORATED AREA (UA)	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
REC SEQUENCE NUMBER	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
WARD	(1) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
ECONOMIC SUB-MEDIAN (ESR)	(2) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
DISTRICT OFFICE 2/	(4) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4) A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N

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MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE 2 - Cont'd.

SYSA SIZE 1/	State	County	PCD/CCD	Place	Street	City
DA TYPE	(1)					
DA SIZE	(1)					
PLACE DESCRIPTION 4/	(1)					
PLACE SIZE 4/	(2)					
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)					
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)					
PCD/CCD SIZE	(2)					
LOCAL SUBRESERVATION	(3)					
FIPS PLACE	(5)					
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)					
LONGITUDE	(7)					
LATITUDE	(6)					
LAND AREA 6/	(9)					
AREA NAME	(20)					
SUPPRESSION PLANS	(46)					

- 1/ Code is blank for summary level 11 in New England States.
- 2/ Either present as a true code or all '9's wherever indicated.
- 3/ Only code A and N are shown, if applicable, for summary level 18.
- 4/ This code will not be present on summary level 14, 18 or 19 if the summary level 13 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.
- 5/ This code will not be present on summary level 18 if the summary level 14 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.
- 6/ Provided only for county subdivisions with 2,500 or more population.
- A Alphabetic code
- N Numeric code
- A/N Alphanumeric code
- N Code sometimes does not appear.